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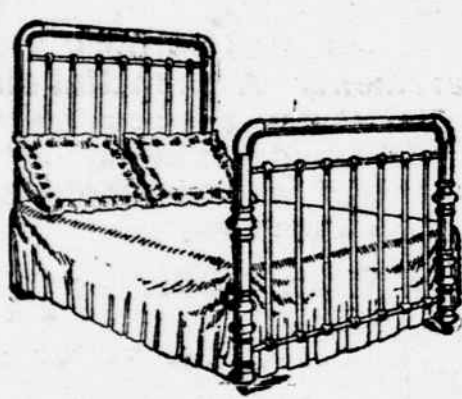
W.B. Moses & Sons

F St., Cor. 11th.
Furniture Factory, 14th and B. Storage Warehouse, 22d and M.
Mattress and Couch Factory, 1210-12 D st.

Brass Beds.

Three Arguments,
Quality,
Variety,
Price.

THERE are three reasons—one about as strong as the other—why we can control so much of the trade in Brass Beds in Washington. The beds we show are of a standard of construction that put into one word means best. The lacquer is perfect, too—every detail is best. The variety of styles we handle has practically no peer outside the factory itself. There's a big section devoted to the samples here. As to price—we buy brass beds on the same lines as the wholesale men. We contract to take enough of them to get that price, and with such a cost we can quote a selling price that's about what the ordinary retailer pays his wholesaler. Here's evidence.



The Brass Bed like the illustration—French style with T ball joints and no rail knobs (a new idea)—a bed that most houses have to sell for \$30 in order to realize a fair margin—it's marked here

\$22.50

The regular \$25 beds are priced here... **\$19.00**

The regular \$35 beds are priced here... **\$27.35**

The regular \$36 beds are priced here... **\$28.50**

Another style of \$35 bed priced here... **\$28.65**

W. B. MOSES & SONS, F St., Cor. 11th.

All Opera Glasses Half Price.
All Chatelaine Bags Half Price.
All Clocks at Half Price.
All Garters at Half Price.

SOLID 14-KARAT GOLD WATCH, \$14.25.

—We couldn't offer you a bigger value. The case is solid 14-karat gold—the movement one you all know and which we back by the strongest possible guarantee.

—Pin your faith to this store and you'll buy Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, &c., here at prices that are not to be duplicated in any other house in America.

—Better see this watch. You'll more than ever realize its value at \$14.25. Monogram or initial engraved free.

Castelberg's,

Washington's Leading Jewelers,
935 Penna. Ave.

A national plebiscite in Switzerland has resulted in the adoption of the new protectionist customs tariff. The new tariff will increase the cost of living and compel the lazier to raise their prices to tourists.

The Roumanian senate, by a large majority, has declined to sanction a bill recently voted by the lower chamber in favor of the naturalization of two Jews born in Roumania.

THE R. E. LEE STATUE

TWO OPPOSING VIEWS OF THE CASE PRESENTED.

Gen. Lee Declared to Be No "Traitor"
—Patrick Henry Named
in His Stead.

To the Editor of The Evening Star:

I regret that any opposition should be made to the placing of a statue of Gen. Robert E. Lee in the Capitol, that any one should become so lost to a sense of justice and honor as to attempt to cast aspersions upon a man whose lips are closed in death. During the civil war and the reconstruction period there was some license permitted in the use of the words "rebel" and "traitor." But there is a time when the elements of hatred and discord should be cast into oblivion, and a spirit of amity, fraternity and justice should prevail. Out of the dreadful conflict between warring states a new nation was born, a new citizenship was created, new rights and duties arose.

The Constitution of the United States defines treason as levying war against the country or giving aid and comfort to its enemies. This provision, like all others of its kind, must be construed in the light of attending circumstances. No court in this country has ever defined treason so as to implicate Gen. Lee, or any officer, soldier or member of the confederate government. From the adoption of the Constitution until the war between the states, some of the ablest legal minds of the country contended that the states might secede from the union at will. Benedict Arnold, who attempted to turn West Point to the British, and Aaron Burr, who attempted to lead an insurrection in the southwest, were traitors; because, while owing allegiance to the country—and the country was the United States—they were recreant to their trusts. But in Gen. Lee's case the facts were different. He gave up his commission, renounced his allegiance to the United States and joined in an organized government which sought to secure the independence of the confederate states. The confederate government did not levy war against the United States; it simply equipped an army and navy as an incident of its right as a belligerent power and employed the land and naval forces so organized to maintain and perpetuate its existence and to secure independence. There is an obvious and well defined distinction between waging war to assert independence on behalf of seceding states, and an attempt to overthrow and supplant an established government.

The confederate states occupied with reference to the United States precisely the same position as that occupied by the Cuban revolutionaries in reference to Spain. The war maintained by the confederate government was chiefly defensive. Offensive operations—in the invasion of Pennsylvania, for instance—were mere incidents of warfare. But the confederate government neither desired nor sought the permanent overthrow of the United States government, nor a conquest of territory.

Gen. Lee can be termed a rebel or insurgent, since he was engaged in rebellion against the authority of the federal government in the seceding southern states. But he was in no sense a traitor. His word was never stained with dishonor; he betrayed no trust in the United States. The best belief that the southern states had a right under the Constitution to secede from the Union. Throughout the contest he acted in accordance with the laws of civilized warfare and in the mode recognized by public international law for the separation of states. He was a patriot, a patriot for the purpose of attaining independence. When he played his part in a great tragedy the question of the right of states to secede from the Union was not clearly debatable. Now, however, the harsh agencies of war have hammered into the Constitution a force which cannot be doubted, misconstrued or ignored. Lee was a typical American. He belongs to the nation. His name and fame are the heritage of our people. The nation received him again; it welcomed him back again, with his virtues and his shortcomings.

GEORGE A. BENHAM.

Patrick Henry, Not Robert E. Lee.

To the Editor of The Evening Star:

During the last administration a proposition was made to pension ex-confederate soldiers. The southern press as a body deprecated the idea, and in its comments a fine self-respecting spirit was manifested. In one instance I recall humor added force to the expression of disapproval, the writer's words being to the effect that a pension was a reward bestowed by a grateful government for support of that government, and adding that he was at a loss to know what support he, an ex-confederate, had given the United States.

This argument covers the ground of the "Lee statue" case. What support did Robert E. Lee give the United States government when his statue should occupy a place in the United States Capitol?

It is surprising to find the long-overthrown comparison of Lee to Washington still repeated. The civil war was not a struggle against taxation without representation. "Thrice is he armed that hath his quarrel just." Defeat may be said to have been foreseen, and the idea penned by Lee to his sister: "We are now in a state of revolution, into which Virginia, after a long struggle, has been drawn; and though I recognize no necessity for the shedding of things and would have forborne and pleaded to the end for redress of grievances, real or supposed, yet in my own person I had to put the question whether I should take part against my native state." Married to the daughter of Washington's adopted child, he led the army of secession that was to bring to naught Washington's most cherished enterprise. Not only is the "Farewell Address" mainly composed of intensely earnest appeals bearing on the perpetuation of the Union, but we find Light Horse Harry Lee, the father of Robert E. Lee, in his oration on the death of Washington, putting the hero's parting admonition into words like these: "Sons of America, rely on yourselves only; be Americans in thought and deed. Thus will you give immortality to that union which was the constant object of my terrestrial labors."

General E. Porter Alexander of ex-confederate fame, in his address at the centennial of West Point, June 9, 1902, said: "The right to secede, the stake for which we fought so desperately, were it not for us, we would have rejected as we would a proposition of suicide." From the southern or the northern standpoint, the associations connected with the proposed statue are unhappy. But the Capitol of the United States would be a fitting harbor for the statue of a great patriot whose name, when coupled with Washington's, arouses no sense of incongruity. Patrick Henry, and when his cry, "heard round the world," of "liberty or death" is recalled, let it not be forgotten that his love of country found expression in the passion of independence. "I am no longer a Virginian; I am an American."

TAKEN AS CONFESSION.

Action of Court on Bill of Complaint in Hughes Case.

In connection with the proceedings instituted by the United States Trust Company of New York against Edward G. Niles, for an accounting in connection with Mr. Niles' management of the estate of Mrs. Louise Beauchamp Hughes, Justice Hagner yesterday afternoon decreed, in view of the fact that Mr. Niles had not filed an answer that the bill of complaint be taken for confessed as against the defendant. The court, by the order of the judge, directs the defendant to forthwith account to the auditor for the moneys and chattels of Mrs. Hughes.

Serious Charge Against a Judge.

A dispatch from Kalamazoo, Mich., last night says: A sensation was caused here today by the announcement that a warrant had been sworn out against Judge Lawrence N. Burke, charging him with embezzling \$1,100 from the estate of Della Chipman of the city, of which he was executor. Burke has been prominent for years in local democratic circles. He has been judge of probate and prosecuting attorney of Kalamazoo county.

NO BEHIND THE BARS

LOCAL CONVICTS ENTER UPON TERMS AT TRENTON.

District Notified That No More Women Prisoners Can Be Accommodated There.

A man wearing stripes and carrying a lighted lantern, leading a uniformed guard armed with a Winchester rifle—ascending the stairs at the Trenton, N. J., penitentiary, was the scene witnessed last night by the guards who escorted the convicts from the city of the prison. There were thirteen prisoners in the party, only one of them, Harry A. Barrows, being white. About this time last year he was employed as a disbursing clerk in the census office. He had been in the prison but a few minutes when the change he had undergone was so complete that the guards hardly knew him when he appeared in the office. The trip from here to Trenton was an uneventful one. Most of the prisoners were supplied with a small amount of cash and they patronized the agent of the Union commissary on the train until his stock of candy and fruit was almost depleted. Then there came near being trouble, for one of the women convicts complained of illness. She managed to resist the trip, however, without the necessity of calling a doctor, and was in apparently good health and spirits when the penitentiary was reached. There was only one prisoner, "Buddy" Nelson, of the thirteen, who had been in the penitentiary of the city, and he returned from Moundville.

"I'm going up again," he remarked, "and I know it's no use to kick, but this is one time I'm in."

Interesting to the Women.

The two women in the party, Rosie Briscoe and Lizzie Tillman, had never been away from the city before and the trip was an interesting one to them. On the way to Trenton they assisted in the singing and seemed light hearted until the conductor entered the car and announced: "The next stop is at Trenton Junction."

Three miles away was the prison.

"What kind of a place is it?" one of them inquired.

Trenton Junction was reached in a few minutes, and from Trenton station the trip to the prison was made in a "bus."

"Is that the only color you have down there?" shouted a guard upon the arrival of the party.

The prisoners had been admonished to keep quiet, and the sight of the big prison building had the effect of subduing the untutored tongues. Reasoning in the office, the prisoners were required to give up their money, and they were then taken to the bath and the barber. A few minutes later they would be in the office, and were given positions facing the wall. One at a time they appeared at the prison desk, gave their names and answered the questions put to them. They were wearing the striped uniform of the penitentiary. Having gone through these preliminaries, they were shown to the prison where new arrivals are detained two weeks before the condition of their health is ascertained. This has been followed since a case of smallpox developed in the prison several months ago. The prison authorities used heroic measures at that time, and no other cases developed. Every room in the several wings of the structure was fumigated, and the prisoners were thoroughly disinfected and vaccinated.

Reforms Inaugurated.

It is the custom of the prison officials to send clippers on the hair of the prisoners when they are admitted. This is a sanitary measure, but the hair is not given such treatment afterward. Under the present superintendent a number of reforms have been inaugurated, and the prisoners are not reminded at every turn that they are being punished for wrongdoing. The military has been abolished and the military step substituted. Meals are furnished in the cells.

"The colored people who come here from Washington," remarked one of the keepers, "are not so bad as they are made out to be. They think we don't know how to run the prison." He added that it takes but a short time to teach them to the contrary. With many of the obstreperous ones, however, he resorted to, and they soon get tired of such treatment.

Another Prison Necessary.

It is probable that the Department of Justice will have to look out for another prison for the accommodation of the District of Columbia. Warden Osborne sent word to Warren Hastings that he could not accommodate any more women prisoners. He has cell room for only twenty-nine, and there are now thirty-three of them in the prison. They are about equally divided as to sex. One white woman there has spent thirty years in the prison and is in perfect health. She was married at the age of seventeen and was arrested shortly after her husband's death. She had a long life sentence, but she was pardoned after ten years, and she is now in the penitentiary. The men are permitted to read in their cells every evening until 9 o'clock, when the lights are extinguished. They get up the next morning at 6 o'clock and are served three meals a day. In view of Warden Osborne's message regarding the female prisoners, it is probable that all the prisoners will be sent to some other institution.

NEARING THE CLOSE.

Grand Visitation to Subordinate Lodges of Odd Fellows.

The grand visitations by Grand Master Geo. Z. Colson and his associate grand officers to the subordinate lodges, I. O. O. F. of this jurisdiction, come to an end this week. They have been progressing since January 28. There are twenty-one subordinate and Rebekah lodges in the jurisdiction, and the visitations always occupy about two months. Washington Lodge, No. 6, will be visited tonight and Ruth Rebekah Lodge, No. 2, tomorrow night at Columbia Lodge, No. 10. This first visitation will be held in the third hall main auditorium, and the third degree will be conferred in amplified form. The stage will be used for the purpose of the visitation. The lodge is the home lodge of the grand master, and a large attendance is expected.

Home and Foreign Missions.

Arrangements have been made for holding the quarterly meetings of the Woman's Home and Foreign Missions Societies of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Washington district, in Metropolitan M. E. Church, 4th and C streets northwest, tomorrow. Two meetings will be held, the morning session to be devoted to the home missions and the afternoon to foreign missions.

The morning session will convene at 10 o'clock, and the afternoon at 2 o'clock. Rev. Frank M. Bristol, D. D., will deliver address of welcome to the members of the societies. Reports will be received from the secretaries of departments, including the man's Home Missions, "Young People's Work" and the treasurer's report. An address on Mormonism will be delivered by Mrs. F. M. Bristol, H. H. Leitch, presiding. Reports will also be received from the secretaries of the "Young Women's Work," "Bible and Junior Leagues," and "Christmas Boxes."

For Coughs and Colds, children take Piso's Cure for Consumption without objection.

THE WONDERFUL STORY OF THUNDER

A Twenty-Stamp Mill Purchased for the Rio Grande Group, One of the Richest Mines in the District.

The Idaho Legislature Grants \$20,000 to Complete the Road to Thunder Mountain.

Thunder Mountain is probably the best advertised mining camp ever discovered in the United States, and there are two peculiarities of this advertising which are practically without a parallel in either the history of advertising or of mining.

In the first place Thunder Mountain was advertised in spite of itself; in spite of the efforts of interested parties to keep the facts of the enormous richness of the territory from the public.

When the news could no longer be kept back, an organized effort was made by an interested clique to deny and disparage the statements made by practical miners of the richness of Thunder Mountain. In short, every effort was made by interested persons to keep the outside public from entering this rich field until its best properties were appropriated. And this effort was in part successful. It could not, however, affect the work of those already on the ground, and to this fact is due the possession of one of the richest properties in the district by the Thunder Mountain Consolidated Gold Mining and Milling Company, whose agent and general manager, A. C. Perry, was on the ground during the summer of 1902, and made a thorough examination and careful selection of the property now known as the Rio Grande Group.

The Gold in Thunder Mountain Exceeds All Estimates.

The second peculiar feature of the advertising of the Thunder Mountain gold field is that every statement made concerning it has been exceeded by the facts.

When the enormous extent of these great gold fields was announced, the statement was laughed at by men who knew California, Nevada, Colorado, Montana and other mining centers. They said: "There may be a good mine or two, perhaps, in Thunder Mountain, but a mineralized area of forty square miles was a mere fairy tale. It wasn't possible."

Then came the report to the Government of the Surveyor General of the State of Idaho, stating that "the Thunder Mountain region, covering an approximate area of 4,000 square miles, is certain soon to be known as the richest mineral district in the United States." The mineralized area multiplied one hundred times, not by mining enthusiasts, but by a Government official, whose words are weighed and to be answered for.

It was the same with the value of the ore body. "Just a very ordinary proportion of low-grade ore," the hired tractators of Thunder Mountain said, "running a few dollars a ton."

But there has not been a single instance in which developments by tunnel and cross cuts has not seen values multiplied every few feet of work, and ore running from \$100 to more than a thousand dollars per ton; and free-milling ore, the easiest to mine and the cheapest to reduce—ore that can be crushed at the rate of eight tons to the

stamp every twenty-four hours, and its gold is entirely saved on the plates. So wonderful is this gold field that it seems as if exaggeration concerning it is impossible. The plain facts out-weigh all imaginary estimates, however extravagant they may seem to be. Wonderful as all this is, the truth might have been deduced from one simple and well-known fact.

\$600,000,000 Taken Out of Thunder Mountain.

Since the first discoveries of gold in Idaho in 1856, approximately \$600,000,000 in gold have been taken out of the sand and gravel of the creeks and streams which border Thunder Mountain on the east, west and south. Where did this gold come from? It was from gold washed down from some enormous lode, of which it was an insignificant part. Where was the lode? Miners sought it and in vain. The geological formation of Thunder Mountain was such that they knew it could not come from any source at least they thought they knew. But where else could it come from? This question drove miners at last to put away all preconceived theories of the distribution of gold and to seek the mother lode in Thunder Mountain. They found it there—great veins and masses of native gold, hidden under the detritus of centuries, seemed through and through with gold. It is right in the heart of this rich district that the Rio Grande Group, owned by the Thunder Mountain Consolidated Gold Mining and Milling Company, is located.

Situated at the foot of Rainbow Peak, on the edge of Sugar Creek, the property is ideally located for mining and milling operations. It is a large tract of property. Tail timber for buildings and mining work covers the ground. Every requisite for economic mining on a large scale is right at hand. The six connecting claims, covering 120 acres, are crossed on their widest part by two great veins of gold-bearing ore aggregating over sixty feet in width.

\$13,000,000 in Sight.

One of these veins, more than thirty feet wide, has been explored for 1,500 feet and contains about 2,000,000 tons of free-milling gold ore, having values at the surface of \$500 per ton, and giving net bullion value of \$15,000,000. This is demonstrable, and, large as the showing is, it is probably insignificant compared with the actual richness of the property. The vein, explored for 1,500 feet, has still another 1,500 feet to run before it reaches the boundary of the claim. This alone should double the value given. The other unexplored vein, over thirty feet in width, shows the same surface richness, and can easily make the property four times as rich as the actual exploration of the one-half of one vein shows. And then, again, every mine in Thunder Mountain, without a single exception, has shown greatly increased gold values as the tunnels have been pushed into the mountain. The lowest values have increased values would double the present surface value of the Rio Grande ore. The highest of these increased values would multiply it more than a hundred times.

The Thunder Mountain Consolidated Gold Mining and Milling Company has already purchased twenty-stamp mill which will be erected on the property at the earliest moment that the roads permit of the hauling of machinery. This

twenty-stamp mill alone can earn 24 per cent per annum for a lifetime on the entire capitalization of the company at par. And this earning power is based upon the minimum value of the ore, \$500 per ton, and the minimum value of the property represented by the 1,800 feet of the vein already explored with its 2,000,000 tons of gold-bearing ore.

\$20,000 for a Road.

The Legislature of the State of Idaho has just granted \$20,000 for the completion of the Government road to the town of Roosevelt, the mining center of Thunder Mountain. The owners of The Dewey mine agree to add \$20,000 more, if necessary, to rapidly complete the road. For the 100-stamp mill of The Dewey mine is waiting at the nearest railroad point for the completion of the wagon road by which it will be hauled to the mine. The twenty-stamp mill of the Thunder Mountain Consolidated Gold Mining and Milling Company will follow the Dewey mill into the territory as soon as the road is open.

But the Rio Grande Group demands a mill as large as the Dewey to adequately develop the rich resources of the property, and this is the purpose of the Thunder Mountain Consolidated Gold Mining and Milling Company to rapidly increase the capacity of its twenty-stamp mill to 100 stamps. To do this, and do it quickly, there is now offered a limited amount of the company's stock.

At 40 Cents Per Share,

par value \$1.00, full paid and non-assessable. It is reasonable to suppose that with the operation of the company's mill the stock will at once go to par. Similarly sold have gone to \$5.00 per share under the same conditions. The present opportunity for investment is one, therefore, that no shrewd investor should overlook or allow to pass without at least examination. Eastern Offices of the Thunder Mountain Consolidated Gold Mining and Milling Company, 346 Broadway, New York.

Checks for subscription should be drawn to the order of WILLIAM T. ROBINSON, Treasurer. No subscription received for less than 100 shares.

THUNDER MOUNTAIN CONSOLIDATED GOLD MINING AND MILLING COMPANY.

Registrar and Transfer Agent,
The Corporation Trust Co. of New York.

Washington

Representative,

L. Trevor Lewis,

Room 308,

Evening Star Building.

DOG FIGHT INTERRUPTED.

Sportsmen Involved Arrested, but Released by Magistrate.

The citizens of Takoma Park are wrought up over a "dog fight" which recently occurred within the corporate limits. According to information received, a covered contest crossed the District line a recent Sunday afternoon, which contained several men and one or two dogs which were to take part in a scheduled contest. As soon as the team had crossed to the Maryland side the parties in the wagon immediately commenced to throw the covers and side curtains aside and to enjoy the fresh country air. The unusual incident, it is said, attracted the attention of Balliff George Day, and when he saw the doghouse "buddy" in full view, after having been removed from its covering, his suspicions were aroused and he immediately started on a tour of investigation.

Soon after crossing the District line, it is said, the wagon stopped at the residence of a Takoma citizen on Carroll avenue. The party then proceeded to the commodious barn in the rear of the residence and arrangements were made for a good afternoon's sport.

Seeing at a glance what was in prospect, the balliff, it is said, notified Balliff Samuel Quinn, and, after deputizing his brother, George Day, made haste to arrest the parties, should it be necessary in order to vindicate the law. Together with his assistants the leader of the official party surrounded the promoters of the "dog fight" and proceeded to break down the doghouse. Seven men were in the party, and they all submitted to the balliff, but not before they had succeeded in killing the dog. The fighting did not cease. Betting had been free as to which dog would win the battle, but when the raid was made no money was to be found. One of the dogs, it was declared, was the property of the owner of the premises on which the fight occurred, while the other is owned by a resident of Washington. Both animals were thoroughbred and had just entered on the first round when the progress of the battle was interrupted.

The balliffs with their seven prisoners repaired to the residence of the mayor, but at that hour, which was but shortly after dark, he had not returned from church in the city. From there the alleged law breakers were taken to the residence of the justice of the peace. At the latter place they were informed that it was Sunday, and as he did not care to try the case that day, he directed the release of the accused men and permitted them to go unpunished.

OFFICIAL VISITATIONS.

Grand Commander, K. T., Arranges Schedule for Current Term.

The grand commander of Knights Templar, George E. Connor, has arranged the annual grand visitations to the subordinate commanderies as follows: Potomac Commandery, No. 8, Masonic Hall, Georgetown, April 15; Columbia Commandery, No. 2, Masonic Temple, April 17; Orient Commandery, No. 5, Naval Lodge Hall, April 30; Washington Commandery, No. 1, Masonic Temple, April 22; De Motay Mounted Commandery, No. 4, Masonic Temple, April 28. All the visitations are officially announced in a circular by Grand Recorder Johnston, in which he says: "Six knights are requested to appear in full Templar uniform. Each visitation the officers of the commandery for the ensuing year will be installed by the grand commander. Treasurers and recorders are requested to submit their reports to the inspection of the grand treasurer and grand recorder not later than seven days preceding the date of the visitation to their respective commanderies."

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"Lady Rose's Daughter" is the most marvelous work of this wonderful author.

—N. Y. WORLD.

Lady Rose's Daughter

By Mrs. Humphry Ward

Author of "Eleanor" and "Robert Elsmere"

ILLUSTRATED BY CHRISTY

HARPER & BROTHERS, NEW YORK

WHAT'S THE MATTER WITH WASHINGTON?

THE EPIC OF THE WHEAT

BY FRANK NORRIS. AUTHOR OF "THE OCTOPUS," WHICH PICTURES THE DEVELOPMENT OF A WOMAN'S LOVE AND THE CLUTCH OF SPECULATION ON A STRONG MAN AS NO AMERICAN NOVEL EVER HAS DONE, IS THE BEST SELLING BOOK IN THE U. S.

BUT DOES NOT APPEAR AMONG THE FIRST SIX IN WASHINGTON.

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